-- (new) 38. A method for inhibiting Hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection or replication comprising administering a compound that interferes with the interactions of Src kinase with cellular proteins that serve as activators of Src kinase.

(new) 39. A method for inhibiting Hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection or replication comprising administering a compound that interferes with the interactions of viral proteins with cellular proteins that serve as upstream activators of Src kinase.

(new) 40. The method of Claim 39 where the viral protein is HBx.

(new) 41. The method of Claim 38 or 39 wherein the compound decreases the synthesis or expression of an upstream activator of Src kinase.

(new) 42. The method of Claim 44 which the compound decreases the activation of the Src signaling cascade.

(new) 43. A pharmaceutical formulation for the treatment of HBV infection comprising a compound that inhibits activation of an activator of Src kinase, mixed with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

(new) 44. A pharmaceutical formulation for the treatment of HBV infection comprising a compound that inhibits HBx mediated activation of a Src kinase signaling cascade, mixed with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

(new) 45. A method for inhibiting Hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection or replication comprising administering a compound that decreases the activity of upstream activators of Src kinase as determined by an *in vitro* assay comprising;

a) contacting a cell expressing HBx with the compound;

b) measuring the activity of a component of the upstream activation pathway of Src;

c) comparing the measured activity to that of a cell expressing HBx not contacted with the compound; and

d) determining whether the compound reduces the activity of the component of the upstream activation pathway of Src.

(new) 46. A method for inhibiting Hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection or replication comprising administering a compound that decreases the interaction of cellular protein upstream activators of Src kinase with viral proteins as determined by an *in vitro* assay comprising;

a) contacting a cell expressing HBx with the compound;

b) measuring the activity of a component of the upstream activation pathway of Src;

c) comparing the measured activity to that of a cell expressing HBx not contacted with the compound; and

d) determining whether the compound reduces the activity of the component of the upstream activation pathway of Src.--